

WEST VIRGINIA SAFELY IN G. O. P. COLUMN IS HEADQUARTER'S CLAIM

Detailed Estimate Published
By Publicity Association.

349 VOTES FOR HUGHES

Figures are based on Results
of the 1914 Elections.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Republican Publicity Association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:

"If the country votes at the presidential election this year as it voted at the Congressional election of 1914, Hughes will carry California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"These states have 286 votes in the electoral college, a majority of which is only 266.

"In each of these states, two years ago, the Republican Congressional ticket received a clear plurality of votes. In these states combined the Republican candidates for Congress received 4,075,157 votes, while the Democratic candidates for Congress received only 3,132,568 votes—the total Republican plurality being 942,589.

"In each of these states, in 1914, there was an organized Progressive campaign—except in Nevada, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin, although in Utah there was a fusion ticket running in opposition to the Republicans. The total Progressive vote in these states was 748,341; and the combined Republican-Progressive plurality over the Democrats was 1,658,930.

"Two years ago there were five states—Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska and Ohio—which are fairly to be classed as normally Republican but where the Democratic Congressional ticket received a plurality of votes ranging from a bare majority in Maine to an impressive 42,752 in Indiana. But the Progressive vote in each of these five states was far in excess of the difference between the Republican and Democratic totals, and ranged from 3,111 in Nebraska to 90,040 in Indiana. In Kansas the Progressive vote in 1914 amounted to 74,441; in Ohio it was 45,981; and in Maine it was 17,955.

"These five states will cast 63 votes in the electoral college. How will they vote this year?

"Hopeful Democratic statisticians estimate the division of the former Progressive vote upon different proportions—in each instance, however, giving the long end of it to the Republicans and in no instance claiming that more than 30 per cent. of the Bull Moose will support Wilson. Upon this extreme hypothesis, let us examine the vote of the five states where a Democratic plurality was found in the Congressional elections of 1914.

"The Republican vote of Indiana in 1914 was 233,140; the Progressives casting 90,040 and the Democrats 275,892. Dividing the Bull Moose strength on the basis of seventy and thirty per cent., respectively, to the Republicans and the Democrats, the vote of Indiana this year should be: Republican, 296,162; Democratic, 302,904. The margin is too small for comfort on either side; and Indiana must remain as fighting territory until the votes are counted. The Progressives—aided, it is said, by Democratic funds—are maintaining an organization in that state; but competent observers believe that from 85 to 90 per cent. of the Moose will vote for Hughes and that the number who will support Wilson are negligible. Upon this basis, Indiana should go for Hughes and Fairbanks by nearly 30,000.

"The twenty-third division applied to Kansas would give that state to the Republicans by the following figures: Republican, 240,215; Democratic, 218,162.

"In Maine the result would be: Republican, 72,585; Democratic, 66,071. In Nebraska, the figures should show: Republican, 113,376; Democratic, 113,820. This is another hairline of demarcation—but there is no Bull Moose ticket in Nebraska this year; and while the contest will be a hard one, the indications are that Hughes will carry the state.

"The same division of the Progressive vote in Ohio would produce figures for 1916 in this wise: Republican, 511,038; Democratic, 498,653.

"It is therefore, a fair assumption that, in addition to retaining the states which disclosed a clear Republican plurality in 1914—and which assure a majority of the electoral college—the Republican ticket will this year gain Kansas, Maine and Ohio without question and secure for Hughes and Fairbanks a total of 326 out of the 531 votes in the electoral college—with more than a fighting chance to add the 23 votes of Indiana and Nebraska to that number, making 349, or a majority of 167.

"Hughes will not be a minority President.

"The figures upon which the foregoing is based are taken from the 'World Almanac,' and in detail they are as follows:

State With Republican Pluralities.
California—Republican, 380,493; Progressive, 158,984; Democratic, 220,179.

Colorado—Republican, 99,900; Progressive, 16,935; Democratic, 97,480.

Connecticut—Republican, 89,000; Progressive, 6,729; Democratic, 78,110.

Delaware—Republican, 22,922; Progressive, 1,653; Democratic, 20,381.

Idaho—Republican, 45,365; Progressive, 8,295; Democratic, 39,736.

Illinois—Republican, 417,878; Progressive, 134,459; Democratic, 391,354.

Iowa—Republican, 207,472; Progressive, 19,095; Democratic, 159,232.

Massachusetts—Republican, 222,840; Progressive, 20,118; Democratic, 189,197.

Michigan—Republican, 218,445; Progressive, 47,700; Democratic, 149,762.

Minnesota—Republican, 181,482; Progressive, 24,728; Democratic, 87,305.

Nevada—Republican, 8,915; Democratic, 10. No Progressive ticket.

New Hampshire—Republican, 42,450; Progressive, 2,380; Democratic, 35,241.

New Jersey—Republican, 179,930; Progressive, 12,071; Democratic, 173,958.

New Mexico—Republican, 23,812; Progressive, 1,695; Democratic, 19,805.

New York—Republican, 621,110; Progressive, 61,248; Democratic, 537,399.

North Dakota—Republican, 50,792; Democratic, 26,630. No Prog. ticket.

Oregon—Republican, 102,107; Progressive, 8,521; Democratic, 83,998.

Pennsylvania—Republican, 559,924; Progressive, 120,593; Democratic, 339,013.

Rhode Island—Republican, 39,001; Prog., 1,321; Democratic, 35,185.

South Dakota—Republican, 52,844; Prog., 1,501; Democratic, 37,752.

Utah—Republican, 54,940; Democratic (Fusion), 53,057.

Vermont—Republican, 36,980; Prog., 9,545; Democratic, 13,855.

Washington—Republican, 128,001; Prog., 66,666; Democratic, 96,652.

West Virginia—Republican, 107,753; Prog., 8,786; Democratic, 106,317.

Wisconsin—Republican, 159,369; Democratic, 115,501. No Prog. ticket.

Wyoming—Republican, 21,362; Progressive, 1,308; Democratic, 17,246.

States With Republican-Progressive Pluralities.

Indiana—Republican, 233,140; Progressive, 90,040; Democratic, 275,892.

Kansas—Republican, 188,106; Progressive, 74,441; Democratic, 195,830.

Maine—Republican, 60,318; Progressive, 17,955; Democratic, 60,683.

Nebraska—Republican, 111,199; Progressive, 3,111; Democratic, 112,886.

Ohio—Republican, 477,452; Progressive, 47,981; Democratic, 484,253.

Who knows politics from pinocchio knows it. Evidently they did not consider Chairman Lewis able to differentiate between the two widely different games.

John J. Cornwell knows all about the ruction, and has been appealed to. He has listened, counseled moderation and lapsed into silence so far as the rumpus is concerned. He doesn't care. For Cornwell is getting to run his own campaign to suit himself, in the interest of himself, and strictly for himself. He and his friends believe that they know the situation in West Virginia just a little better than Chairman Lewis or anybody else does, and they are not feeling themselves about the strength of the Republican majority in West Virginia in a presidential year. They know that Wilson hasn't a chance to beat Hughes out of West Virginia's sixteen electoral votes even if Wilson could get every single Democratic vote in the state. This they know he cannot do. There are certain elements in the Democratic party who are lost wholly and entirely to Wilson on account of dissatisfaction with his alleged strict neutrality, and because of his weakness in coping with Mexican affairs. There is a batch of votes—and a big batch—which is going against Wilson in West Virginia not because they love Hughes more, but because they love the present administration decidedly less.

Under these well known circumstances Cornwell's friends say that he can't justly be accused of egotism when, as between making Wilson's personality and his own paramount before the voters of West Virginia, he elects to boost his own. It isn't intended by Cornwell to ignore Wilson and the national administration absolutely. He couldn't do that. But it will be observed as his speaking tours continue that he will not be doing bearing down heavily on the loud peddlers when he handles these subjects. He will give them a laudatory lick and a pleasant promise and pass on to an oratorical entrapment of "liberal" and independent Republican voters, hoping enough of them will be caught in the molasses to catch such flies as will enable one candidate on the Democratic ticket to pull through anyway, and that one John J. Cornwell—"himself."

While observing the Cornwell course on the hustings, the railbirds watching the touts and the race will find time to observe what the other candidates on the Democratic ticket will be doing to carry out the idea of Chairman Lewis and play the personality of Woodrow Wilson clear across the boards. What will Congressman Neely be doing about this up in the First district and Congressman Littlepage in the Sixth? One might think that as they are candidates on the national ticket and had a vote—if not a voice—in doing everything their President wanted done, they would go to their constituents with frequent and eloquent pleas, holding Wilson up to the highest rung on fame's ladder. But they are not expected by anybody, unless it is the interesting state chairman, to do anything of the kind. The chapter allotted by them to Wilson will, it is predicted, be brief; that to a narration of laws Congress has passed will be somewhat lengthier, and thence on to less extra hazards, mindful to keep their own personalities and their own neighborhood histories and their own local activities, with a few anecdotes to tickle the small-town folk, shining high and bright above all things else. There will be no partisan boasting from them, no more than there will be from John Cornwell. If they say anything to kindle the partisan ire of a single Republican in the audience it will not be intentional on their part. Far from it. If they could make it impossible for their auditors to tell from their speeches who ticket they are candidates on, they would gladly do it. They are running in strongly Republican districts these two, they weren't born into the game of politics yesterday, and they don't have to be told by anybody who was, how to smear their forensic molasses so as to make the greatest catch. Not Neely and not Old Adam. The other congressional candidates on the ticket with them are new to the game and unknown. They might fall for the Lewis scheme to force Wilson to the forefront and they might not. If they have good advisers it is safe to say that they will not.

The insistence of Chairman Lewis on making Wilson and his administration conspicuous in the Democratic campaign has proven to practically every experienced politician of that party who has talked of this matter with the correspondent, that he fails to see the situation in West Virginia with a cold, unbiased and practical eye. It is evident to them that he is blind to a condition of affairs which they all see, and have seen for weeks.

It is this: The campaign in West Virginia will, when it gets to going with systematic work on both sides and the party lines which are now slack are drawn taut, that the fight, so far as the state ticket is concerned, will narrow down between Robinson and Cornwell. The election of a governor will be the issue, and the only one left. It will be conceded that the state is gone for Hughes, and all the rest of the Republican ticket is as good as elected. Then all the forces of the Democratic campaign will be thrown behind Cornwell in a final and desperate effort to save him from the wreck.

This is what is going to happen, and these isn't a veteran Democratic manager who hasn't so figured it out. They do think that Cornwell has a chance, and they think that he is the only candidate on the state ticket who has.

The failure of Chairman Lewis to grasp the real situation of his party in West Virginia was a surprise to them. They hadn't figured that he was such a tyro in the game as not to see a situation which was so plain to their eyes. They unanimously agree, however, that he will see it in due course of time. They are willing to compliment him in declaring that he is not of those who are so blind that they will not see when finally shown.

Divided Knowledge.
During President Lincoln's first visit to the Springfield penitentiary an old inmate looking out through the bars remarked: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons. We've seen all there are in the country." "Why, this is the first one I ever visited," replied the chief executive, somewhat astonished. "Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the others."

Bacon, a candidate for the Senate, inspected the militia encampments at McAllen, Texas, with Dr. R. P. Strong, of the Harvard Medical School. Bacon is chairman of the executive committee of the National Security League. He is shown here on the border.

ROBERT BACON



DEWEY BELL KEG HAS MANY RIVALS ON FAIR GROUNDS

Marvelous Ladies' Hat is on
Display at Exhibition
Hall.

Besides the Dewey Bell Barrel at the Fairmont Fair, there are a number of other features that have caused the visitors to comment on the many things to be seen on the grounds this year. Among these are the Art, Textile and Fancy Work departments in Exhibition Hall.

A novel display at the Ladies' Textile and Fancy Work department is a ladies' hat, the braid from which it is made, being woven from a Century plant.

The hat was designed and made by Mrs. W. E. Arnett, of Fairmont, and Mrs. R. Lee Stevens, of Tampa, Fla., at the home of the latter in Tampa. While Mrs. Arnett was spending the winter in Tampa last winter, she and Mrs. Stevens conceived the idea of making something novel for the Fairmont fair.

Securing the fiber from a Century plant it was dried and prepared, and then the braid was crocheted by Mrs. Stevens, who is very adept at the needle.

Mr. Arnett comes in for his share of the making of the nobby hat, as he was the one who had the task of pounding the leaves and getting them in shape for the drying process.

The hat is fashioned after the latest model in headgear and is trimmed in lavender velvet ribbon. It is quite a novelty and has been greatly admired by all who have seen it.

Major Jackson Arnold, Corporal Pomeroy, Sergeant Dodd and Private Mayfield of the Second regiment West Virginia National Guard have opened up their recruiting office in tents on the grounds and are prepared to receive applicants for places in the Second regiment.

The soldiers say that the second is in good shape, the men hardened and ready for action. They are of the opinion that there are some young men in this section who would like to be with the second at Kaniwha City and have seen here to bive these young men a chance to do so. They will remain here during the fair, Major Jackson Arnold leaving the tents in charge of Sergeant Dodd while he takes in Morgantown and Gratton and smaller towns in this vicinity.

A large health exhibit has been added as a new feature to the Fair this year. It comes as the display of the State Health department and will prove of immense value to all who see it. It speaks loud for preparedness and prevention. It shows how diseases originate and how they may be avoided.

Prediction.
Scotland has a well-developed shale oil industry giving employment to 8,000 men, this industry being 50 years old. Yet Scotland shale is much lower in oil than that found in the mountain state deposits of this country. The United States department of commerce predicts that sooner or later this great source of supply will be utilized to supplant the decreasing production of the oil fields.

Believe.
Believe with all your heart that you will do what you were made to do. Never for an instant harbor a doubt of this. Drive it out of your mind if it seeks entrance. Entertain only the friend thoughts or ideals of the thing you are bound to achieve. Reject all thought enemies, all discouraging moods—everything which would even suggest failure or unhappiness.—Success.

Optimistic Thought.
Good advice may be given, but not a good name.

You Will Be Saved
many vain regrets and unemployed hours if you will register for a full course at

Union Business College
Visit our Booth at Exhibition Hall while at the Fair and make arrangements to commence at the beginning of the fall term Sept. 5, 1916. Enroll this week and get books free.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

THAT the Wilson administration is seeking to suppress the fact that the deficit for this fiscal year will be \$245,000,000 larger than has ever been explained to Congress or to the public is the conviction of those who have been studying the situation in the light of Secretary McAdoo's own statements. Some time ago, before the preparedness bills were framed and before the second invasion of Mexico, Mr. McAdoo went before the Ways and Means committee and stated that, allowing \$100,000,000 for the increase of the preparedness appropriations, it would be necessary to raise by special taxes \$150,000,000. The preparedness bills have now been framed and they exceed those of last year by \$394,000,000, in round numbers \$400,000,000. This includes the \$41,000,000 deficiency appropriation for the Mexican militia mobilization, etc. Adding the \$390,000,000 excess over the McAdoo preparedness estimate to the \$150,000,000 deficit on which McAdoo then counted, the total amounts to \$540,000,000. The special taxes imposed in the pending revenue bill are to raise \$205,000,000. But where is the remaining \$335,000,000 to come from? Not from the proposed \$130,000,000 bond sale, because the administration clearly explained that that sum is solely to cover the expenses of the Mexican affair up to January 1. It adds, moreover, that if the militia is kept on the border until June 30, next, an additional \$36,000,000 will be needed. But there has been no explanation of how the administration purposes to make good this deficit of \$245,000,000, and the only possible conclusion is that, after the election is over that amount will be borrowed, by another sale of bonds, making the bond sales of the Wilson administration \$376,000,000 instead of \$130,000,000, the voters being kept in ignorance of this fact until after the election. Either there must be an additional bond sale to raise the \$245,000,000, or extraordinarily burdensome taxes must be imposed or, and that is hardly conceivable, the now widely advertised preparedness program is to be held up immediately after election for lack of funds.

Won't Withdraw Troops.
It is declared by those close to the President that he will not take Gen. Pershing's advice and withdraw Gen. Pershing's command from Mexico. It is explained at the White House that Mr. Wilson is afraid that if he does withdraw Pershing there will be increased raids by Mexican bandits. Anyone who will take the trouble to look at the map will be mystified by this explanation. Pershing's troops are at Colonia Dublin, 120 miles south of the border, and his line of communication runs north and south, or at right angles to the border. It does not require military training to realize that a military force can far more effectively guard a border by patrolling that border, than by maintaining a line at right angles to it. Indeed, were Pershing's forces withdrawn they could, in a large measure, relieve the militia of its task of guarding the border. So it would seem that in offering this explanation the President is pursuing his customary policy of assuming that the American public is either too much concerned with its own affairs to think, or that it is too unintelligent to reason and that, like a child, it will accept any explanation that a paternal President thinks it wisest, or finds it easiest, to give it.

A Pathetic Spectacle.
Rarely has a campaign seen a more pathetic spectacle than the New York World, which is laboring to support Wilson, with sighs and groans which would move a stone idol to tears. On May 3, 1916, The World, discussing Mr. Hughes' "trust record," said, "Mr. Hughes drafted the law forbidding corporations to contribute to campaign funds. For his distinguished and conspicuous service and success in securing better control of 'great trust con-

spracies' Gov. Hughes need not fear comparison with any man of his time, however exalted in place or however heavily armed with political power." And on May 17, 1916, The World said of Gov. Hughes, "He dictated no nominations, controlled no convention, trafficked in no patronage; made no bargains with officeholders or office-seekers. He has rewarded nobody for supporting him and punished nobody for opposing him. What influence he has wielded over public opinion has come through his appeals to the voters themselves." Now The World, in its desperate determination to be loyal to Wilson, is trying to depict Hughes as the servant of the trusts and is insisting he would be as shameless a trafficker in public offices as has been Woodrow Wilson; but the awful faces it is making as it does it are abundant proof of how distasteful is the task and of how it sadly regrets having told the truth when there was no presidential campaign on.

Daniels Still Faking.
Secretary Daniels' "proud boast" that the naval bill just passed provides for the greatest increase of the navy made in any administration, and his obvious effort to create political capital thereby is highly interesting when the facts of the Wilson-Daniels administration are recalled. More than four months after the great European war had started, Daniels, after consultation with President Wilson, tossed aside the recommendation of the Navy General Board and recommended to Congress the absurdly inadequate program of two dreadnaughts, six destroyers and eight or more submarines, one of them to be of seagoing type. A year later, Daniels recommended a continuous program of two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers in 1917, two battleships in 1918 and two battleships and one cruiser in 1919. And this recommendation was made only after a storm of popular indignation had swept over the country. Credit for the extensive program which has been adopted does not belong to Woodrow Wilson or Joseph Daniels, but to the American people, who have made known their disgust with the Wilson-Daniels peanut naval policy in no uncertain tone, and have actually made their wishes regarding the navy felt through their representatives in the two houses of Congress. It is noteworthy, moreover, that even at this late day many Democrats in the House voted against the present program—which provides for ten battleships and six battlecruisers in three years, the keels of four battleships and four battle cruisers to be laid at once—provided Mr. McAdoo's juggling of treasury funds does not prevent—and Rep. Kitchen, Democratic leader of the House, pathetically explained that in fighting for a little navy he had been carrying out the orders of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, charging them with having "betrayed" the Little Navy men.

Misrepresenting the Facts.
The New York Times, another paper which is supporting President Wilson with much evidence of painful labor, charges pathetically that Mr. Hughes' campaign speeches exhibit an old-fashioned type of Republicanism because, according to them, "Everything that is Democratic is bad." But the Times, inadvertently no doubt, misrepresents Mr. Hughes' speeches. His speeches do not condemn "everything Democratic" as bad, but practically everything about the Wilson administration as bad.

A Good Veto.
President Wilson has vetoed the Army bill and in so doing has done

Vegetable Diet.
There is no doubt that human beings can get along very well on a vegetable diet. Some of the strongest men in the world (the Oriental porters) live almost wholly on rice and the various fruits. The horse and the ox, noted for their strength are purely vegetarians. The old idea that in order to be strong one must devour great stores of meat is no longer considered scientifically orthodox.

His Debauch.
"Emmett Willikens just natcherly prized up heck while his wife was away, didn't he?" "Goah! I should say so!" repl prominent citizen at Petuna. "W! he had a gang of fellers at his house 'most every night till 9:30 drinking elderberry wine, playin' dominoes and listenin' to dance tunes on the phonograph!"—Kansas City Star.

WRECKED NERVES
STEADY AS CLOCK

Said J. E. ("Uncle Jake") Smith and Gave the Creed to Nerv-Worth.

Here is the story of a man whose eczema or at least that disease's serious effects were overcome by Nerv-Worth. This signed statement is worthy of every reader's attention.

Crane's Drug Store—I want to make a statement to you endorsing Nerv-Worth, the wonderful new Nerve Tonic you have for sale at your store. I have suffered for seven months with Eczema—attendance of five different doctors did me no good. All the medicine prescribed never reached my case. I could not say too much in Nerv-Worth's favor. I had a stubborn case of Eczema. For two weeks I sat in a chair with my eyes swollen shut—entirely closed. Was afraid to lie down on account of smothering. I have not used quite one bottle of Nerv-Worth. My nerves are as steady as a clock and I sleep all night. Appetite good, general condition improved. In another month I'm satisfied I'll return to my trade. During this terrible suffering of eczema I would scratch and tear my flesh and could get nothing to relieve me until I tried your medicine, Nerv-Worth. I cheerfully recommend Nerv-Worth and am glad to talk to people about its wonderful curative power.

People call me "Uncle Jake."

J. E. SMITH.
Grant Town P. O., West Va., Box 108

Your dollar back at Crane's Drug Store if Nerv-Worth does not benefit you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. D. GAY

Just A Few Days Left

in which to take advantage of our reduction sale.

If you ever intend to buy a Piano or Player-Piano, it is to your interest to take advantage of the big reductions we are offering during this sale.

You Can Buy A Piano

or Player-Piano at an average reduction of \$112.50 each. The pianos we are offering in this reduction sale are instruments of the very highest quality, in beautiful cases of the very latest designs, Mahogany, Oak or Walnut finish. They are guaranteed for ten years against defect of material or workmanship.

See these instruments for yourself, get our prices and terms of payment, learn about our big reduction offer—it will save you money.

Davis, Burkham & Tyler Co.

314 Main Street W. G. Kelley, Mgr. Bell Phone 926

Just A Few Days Left

in which to take advantage of our reduction sale.

If you ever intend to buy a Piano or Player-Piano, it is to your interest to take advantage of the big reductions we are offering during this sale.

You Can Buy A Piano

or Player-Piano at an average reduction of \$112.50 each. The pianos we are offering in this reduction sale are instruments of the very highest quality, in beautiful cases of the very latest designs, Mahogany, Oak or Walnut finish. They are guaranteed for ten years against defect of material or workmanship.

See these instruments for yourself, get our prices and terms of payment, learn about our big reduction offer—it will save you money.

Davis, Burkham & Tyler Co.

314 Main Street W. G. Kelley, Mgr. Bell Phone 926